

CENTENNIAL BULLETIN



Miss Florence Lowden as "Illinois"

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Centennial Bulletin

Number 9. SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER, 1918.

The October Celebration.

THE official Centennial Celebration held at the State Capitol on October 4th, 5th, and 6th, was one of the most impressive observances of the entire Centennial Year.

On Friday evening, October 4th, "The Masque of Illinois" by Wallace Rice, was given in the Coliseum at the State Fair Grounds under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Commission in cooperation with the Sangamon County Centennial Committee. The production was given under the immediate direction of Frederick Bruegger, Pageant Master of the Illinois Centennial Commission. The cast included more than one thousand characters. The story of Illinois was portrayed in a most artistic and beautiful manner, culminating in a thrilling, patriotic appeal. The production was repeated on Saturday evening, October 5th, and on both evenings the capacity of the Coliseum was taxed to the utmost. There was a nominal charge for seats, the entire proceeds being turned over to the Red Cross.

Laying of Cornerstone.

At 10:30 Saturday morning, October 5th, the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building was formally laid by Governor Lowden, Lieutenant Governor John G. Oglesby presiding. The ceremonies were brief but very impressive. Among those present at this ceremony, and at the dedicatory services following, were Lord Charnwood of England, Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, the State Executive Officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of the Legislature, members of the Illinois Centennial Commission, and many other persons prominent in public life.

Governor Lowden, in his address urged preparation for a great future in the new century of the State. He said:

Mr. Daniels, Lord Charnwood, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have just laid the cornerstone of the Centennial Memorial Building of the State of Illinois. This building, when it is completed, will contain the archives and the memorials of the first century of our existence as a State. That century is full of inspiration and encouragement for the future, and to-day the sons of Illinois, on a score of battlefields are writing new chapters in devotion and patriotism, and are proving themselves in every way worthy of the mighty past.

This building, therefore, while it will enshrine the past, will also be a shelter for the present, and an invitation to the future, and as our fathers disdained no task, however humble, as they, in their creation of a great commonwealth out of nothing, met the simplest and homeliest duties of the hour, so we to-day must not refrain from doing some of the prosaic things which we must do, if we are to build another century of greatness for Illinois.

I presume to say on this occasion to the people of Illinois, that, in my judgment, we shall not begin the new century fittingly unless we shall embrace the opportunity presented to us, and make, as the beginning of the new century, a new constitution for Illinois, a comprehensive system of permanent highways for Illinois, and shall remove the reproach of harboring financial institutions within our borders that have been built up by preying upon the weak and helpless of our State.

And so, I might say, that we shall have a task—a task greater than I can define—if we are to live up to the traditions of these past hundred years, and let us look upon this cornerstone which we lay to-day, not simply as a cornerstone of this Memorial Building, but also as a cornerstone of a century of freedom and progress and greatness such as made the century which we are closing to-day.

Dedication of Douglas Statue.

At 11:00 a. m., the statue of Stephen A. Douglas, by Gilbert P. Riswold, erected on the Capitol grounds was dedicated. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Illinois Centennial Commission, acted as chairman, and introduced Gover-

nior Frank O. Lowden as the presiding officer. The principal address was given by Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the United States Navy.

In introducing Secretary Daniels, Governor Lowden said:

To-day is indeed a historic one. We are closing the doors of our first century and opening those of our second, and it is exceedingly appropriate that on this day we dedicate two statues in memory of the two men, who, political rivals for more than a quarter of a century, always remained friends, and who in the last years of their lives became united in one patriotic passion for the preservation of their country.

And whoever speaks the name of Lincoln must always think of his great political antagonist, Stephen A. Douglas. We should teach our children that when they have visited the monument to Lincoln's memory in Springfield—and I want to remind you that pilgrimages to that sacred tomb are being made oftener and oftener all the time from all the world—he should turn from that and visit the tomb of Stephen A. Douglas upon the borders of our inland lake, and read above his dust his last words: "Tell my children to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution."

But to-day my duty is simply to present to you one who will adequately speak of that great man of our first century, and it seems to me fitting before I introduce this distinguished gentleman, that I should say one word of what our navy, and the navies of the world, are doing in this great crisis of our Nation's life, because we are all familiar with the heroic exploits of our soldiers by land; we know that they have been winning anew for Illinois, and for the United States, new glory; we know that whatever the doubts of the pessimists may have been, that the young manhood of America is proving itself worthy of the best traditions of our past.

But we do not hear so much of the navy. They are obscured in the mists of the sea, guarding silently and effectively our country and the countries of the Allies, and though they are less in the public view, they are none the less efficient, they are none the less entitled to the love and gratitude, than our soldiers of the battle front.

Let it be remembered that the navies of the Allies dominate the waters of the earth. I think I learned that three-quarters of the surface of the globe consisted of water. They are guarding those waters that the skies above them may be free for the flags of liberty and civilization during all this time.

Only a day or two ago I read in a book of our torpedo destroyers this interesting incident. It appeared that Secretary Daniels some months ago—many months ago—had sent a particular fleet of destroyers across the sea. The voyage for little ships of that kind was a great voyage, bringing a great strain, as was supposed, upon these little vessels, and when their commander reported at the naval base to the British admiral who was in charge, he graciously said to their commander, "You may have two days, or three days, or four days to get ready for action," because he knew of the strain which they had withstood, and he asked the commander of the flotilla how long a time he required to be ready, and his answer was: "we are ready now, sir."

And these little destroyers, threading in and out, have made, or helped to make, the danger zones safe for the transport of American soldiers and American munitions of war.

And so to-day to speak upon this great occasion, and upon this great theme, Stephen A. Douglas, it is my privilege and my honor to introduce to you, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who is responsible for these achievements of our navy in this war.

In his address, Secretary Daniels emphasized particularly the loyalty with which Senator Douglas supported President Lincoln at the beginning of the Civil War. He eulogized both Lincoln and Douglas, and drew from their lives lessons for the present great crisis. He spoke in part as follows:

The two presidents of the United States who more than any other have typified the real American spirit and glorified the product of the frontier in the days of adventure and development were Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. They touched the life of Stephen A. Douglas, the first his hero and his political mentor to whose teaching he gave full proof of loyal allegiance; the second his political competitor with whom he contested for high honor, winning and losing, and with whom, in his last days, he was co-worker in the preservation of the indissoluble union of indestructible states. * * *

Abraham Lincoln was akin to Andrew Jackson in his early struggles, in his unfettered mind, in his inflexible purpose, and in his devotion to the Union as evidenced by Jackson's vigorous steps to prevent nullification and Lincoln's like victory over secession. Where Jackson was a torrent of passion when aroused and none could stand before his denuncia-



Riswold's Douglas.

tion, Lincoln was the incarnation of a patience born of power which was invincible and unconquerable. How much these men influenced the life of the illustrious statesman of whom I am to speak is a field that invites speculation and throws light upon the career of Stephen A. Douglas.

All youths of ambition are hero worshipers. To the youthful Douglas, early orphaned and apprenticed to the trade of cabinetmaker, the commanding and picturesque figure of Old Hickory was the perfection of the ideal American. Jackson's career as a soldier inspired his patriotism. His resolution to brook no opposition to his well-conceived plans at New Orleans by arresting, imprisoning and banishing a Federal judge challenged the admiration of the youth of the Green Mountain state and his defiance of power by his veto of the charter of the National Bank so stirred young Douglas that he ever regarded Jackson as the embodiment of political wisdom and sound statesmanship.

During the twenty-five years that Mr. Douglas was in public life—and he held almost every office in the gift of the people—he followed the political paths blazed by Jackson, and was never so confident of the correctness of his position as when he felt he was taking the course that Jackson would have followed. * * *

The lesson of this hour which we draw from the life of Douglas is far removed from the forum of politics and the debates of questions which stirred the people in the fifties. They are valuable only in illustrating his convictions and consistency and the ability he displayed in defending them and winning the approval of those who heard or read his able addresses. It seems a thousand years since people grew heated over these differences. Now that the whole world is in the throes of a great war to decide whether the world can endure half democratic and half republican, in the clear retrospect we can appraise the heights of devotion to country in the example which Douglas set to his countrymen then and now. He had devoted his life to the settlement of radical differences over a question which could not be composed by an adjustment or compromise. Clay had postponed the conclusion. Douglas in his Nebraska bill and squatter sovereignty believed he had found a solution. Clay did not live to see that his remedy was a postponement. Douglas in sorrow saw the disunion which he had patriotically sought to avert.

But when war came, in spite of his blood-sweating attempts to avoid a clash between brothers, he had not a moment of hesitation as to the course he would pursue. His state called its sons to preserve the Union. With all the powers he could command he united his voice with that of Lincoln in calling the people, though it was a painful duty to one who gave twenty years to averting the conflict, to take up arms, to maintain undivided the great republic upon whose solidarity he believed depended the hope of free government in the western hemisphere. As senator from this great commonwealth, he stood behind Lincoln when he delivered his inaugural address. He stood behind him physically, and behind him with full weight of his ability, his counsel, his eloquence and the leadership of a great party which had given him 1,300,000 votes and which in Grant and Logan and McClellan and Hancock contributed generals of distinction and from its rank and file poured into the regiments men who fought as valiantly for the Union as did the men of different political faith. It was a seemingly insignificant incident, which cheered all who were hoping war could be averted, when, as Lincoln was introduced, as he looked about for a place to deposit his hat, Senator Douglas stepped forward and took it and held it. That act had a world of meaning as the future course of Douglas evidenced. One blast upon his bugle horn was worth a million men.

When a people are at war, partisanship if it be based upon love of country burgeons into patriotism. Mr. Douglas had been a partisan of partisans. The man to whom the reins of government had been entrusted had been his political foe. In the moment of the peril of the perpetuity of the Union, Mr. Douglas forgot his defeat, forgot political considerations, forgot any resentment or disappointments, forgot everything but the supreme fact that the united republic he loved was threatened with separation and all which that involved to American greatness. In that hour he made full dedication of himself and his powers, rallied the forces of defence of a united republic that should stretch from lakes to gulf and from ocean to ocean.

And he fell as truly in his country's cause, speaking and counselling for united support to Mr. Lincoln, as the men who gave their lives on the field of battle, under the leadership of Grant and Logan. He died with the prayer in his heart, so eloquently uttered by Webster, with whom he was kindred spirit, "when my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun of heaven, may I not see him shining in the broken dishonored fragment of a once glorious Union; or states diservered, discordant. * * * Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored, throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and its trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, not a single star obscured, bearing for its motto * * * Spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and the land, and in every American heart, Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Robert D. Douglas, a grandson of Stephen A. Douglas, was present, and his little daughter, Virginia A. Douglas placed a wreath at the foot of the Douglas statue as the concluding act of the dedicatory exercises.

Lincoln Statue Dedicated.

At 2:30 in the afternoon the statute of Abraham Lincoln, by Andrew O'Connor, erected immediately in front of the State Capitol, was dedicated with impressive services, the principal address being given by Lord Charnwood of England, statesman, author and a life-long student of Lincoln. Lord Charnwood was introduced by Governor Lowden, who spoke briefly as follows:

Illinois can not well recount her past without paying tribute to her Lincoln. Great as have been her achievements, the greatest thing of all in her hundred closing years was her gift of Lincoln to the Nation and the world.

In the last few years no greater tribute has been paid to his life than has been paid by the great English publicist and author, Lord Charnwood. He has come across the seas to be with us to-day and join with the younger branch of the English-speaking race in paying tribute to this matchless man, and I want to remind Lord Charnwood that his is not the first contribution to the history of America from which we have profited.

One hundred and forty years ago, when we had some slight difference with the English crown, it was to English authors, sir, that we went for argument to combat your govern-

ment, and we quoted from Lord Chatham and Edmund Burke in support of our position at that time, and when the war ended we had won, not only independence for ourselves, but the democracy of England had won an equal victory. At the surrender of Yorktown England learned a new colonial policy, and that great empire, sir, which spans the globe to-day, and keeps the flag of liberty floating around the world had its birth in this little difference which our Nation had with you at that time.

And so to-day there is nothing more fitting than that the Cross of St. George and the Stars and Stripes of the United States should float side by side on a score of battle fields for liberty, humanity and civilization.

I recall that when Mr. Lincoln, the priceless heritage of our first hundred years, our comfort in the present, and our inspiration for the future, pronounced the deathless Gettysburg speech, we, his countrymen, then were deaf to its charm, and deaf to its greatness. It remained for England to discover that upon that battlefield the most perfect bit of English language that had sprung from the heart and brain of an Anglo-Saxon anywhere were those lines which Lincoln then produced. As it was England who discovered that gem, so it is fitting to-day on this hundredth anniversary of our statehood that Lord Charnwood should join with us in the dedication of this statue which you behold. Lord Charnwood, it gives me very great pleasure sir, to present you to this audience of typical Illinoisans, and therefore typical Americans.

The address of Lord Charnwood was particularly impressive, coming as an expression of the high regard in which Abraham Lincoln is held by the English-speaking people of the world. He spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Governor Lowden, Mr. Daniels, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the first place I have a message to give you, which is from my countrymen, not in England only, but in all those self-governing communities from Newfoundland to New Zealand, from South Africa to Canada, which are linked with England in this war. It is a message, I would even say, from not a few men among those strange nations of the East, in India, which even to-day under the guardianship of England and her colonies, are making their first steps in the path of self-government. I have no right whatever to speak also for the French, our masters, and yours, in so many ways, but I am going to speak for them.

On behalf of all these, the self-governing communities of the world outside of this Union, I beg to offer the most heartfelt congratulations and birthday good-wishes to the great Commonwealth of Illinois, older than some of those communities, and younger, again, it may be by some years, than England, which now completes those hundred years of vigorous life, which have won it so high a place among the free commonwealths of the world.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Among the great dead who have spoken the English language, more and more as the years go on, two men stand out, eclipsing all others, not only by the loftiness of their genius, but by the appeal which they make to the common heart of men. One of them was William Shakespeare, and the other—by the way, a great student of Shakespeare—was Abraham Lincoln.

In this terrible struggle in which all civilization is involved, to what statesmen of the past can we turn in comparison for lessons of wise statesmanship, effectual and profound? Why, it is a singular fact that there is no statesman, however able, whose example is so often quoted in England to-day as that of Abraham Lincoln. But there is more than that. Men are fighting, men are dying to-day, for ideals of democracy, of freedom, of equality. It is well, when our sons are dying for that, that we should sometimes consider a little deeply what these words mean. How can we govern ourselves, when some of us, God knows, are not wise? In what sense are men equal, ought they to be equal, when in certain obvious ways nature herself has fashioned them so unequal? Where shall we look for the answer to these paradoxes which sometimes baffle us? I speak as a student. There is no statesman, no poet, no philosopher, whose thoughts on these deep matters, are at once so profound and far-reaching, and put in language so transparently simple, as Abraham Lincoln. And perhaps the deepest philosophy that was ever uttered on these momentous questions of democracy was uttered upon Illinois platforms in those wonderful debates which Lincoln held upon your soil with the great Douglas, antagonist and when the great crisis came, his friend, who was so worthily commemorated this morning.

But there is something more than that. Beyond his statesmanship, beyond the profundity of his thought, beyond the poetry of his language, there was something interwoven with his genius, which brings it singularly near to the hearts of men of all conditions and characters and kinds, wherever their lot in life may be cast.

I might well, I think, ask first this question: How comes it that not only I, brought up as an English boy, but untold thousands of Englishmen, I can safely say, though we knew little of America, and understood nothing at all about the issues of your Civil War, nevertheless, quite early in boyhood fell under the spell of Lincoln's name?

I think in part it is for this reason: there is a type of manhood—it has, of course, its corresponding type of womanhood—but there is a type of manhood which at his mother's



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knee, every well brought up American boy has been taught to think of as American, and which every well brought up English boy has been taught to think of as English. It is the type of the man who can, when the occasion comes, be the most terrible of all fighting men, but who, in the main, and more and more as the years go by, is above all things gentle and pitiful in his dealings, absolutely honest, and in his inner heart intensely humble. * * *

And so, before I commence drawing to a close, may I read to you, and may I ask you to note their significance to-day, some words which he spoke on that last journey from Springfield on his way to occupy the president's chair at Washington.

He was speaking, I believe, without preparation, in the Hall of Independence at Philadelphia. He said: "I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted that Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept the confederacy so long together. It was not the matter of separation from the motherland, it was that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty, not only to the people of this country, but a hope to the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise that in due time the weight would be lifted from the shoulders of all men."

We are beginning to see that prophecy fulfilled. Of course I do not mean that in this war, or any single struggle, we shall perfectly achieve those ideals of human progress after which you, with your magnificent daring and dash, and we, in our persistent, blundering, faithful way are striving through the ages.

Not one war will win that far goal. Every great work that is done is, in his familiar phrase, "a work thus far so nobly advanced." But the work which Lincoln accomplished when he saved the Union of these States was an indispensable step to the work which we and our sons have set our hands to do to-day—from which neither America, nor France, nor the British Empire, will turn back until our purpose is accomplished.

Governor Lowden, in his gracious telegram to invite me here, spoke of the fact that Americans and Englishmen are now fighting side by side on behalf of those principles for which Lincoln lived and died. Yes, we meet here in the presence of the dead. Thinking of that great man, we think all the while of the fields where my nephews have fallen, where, if the war lasts, my son may fall; where, it seems to me, all the best young men I knew at home have fallen, and fallen not in vain. Where lives, it hurts the heart to think how many, have had to be sacrificed by the French, and sacrificed not in vain. And where the sons of America and the sons of Illinois are now falling, and falling not in vain.

I can not find words of mine fitting to sum up the feelings of this day, and I must turn to the words so often quoted, and never quoted once too often; words in which you will permit, and he would invite me to make one trifling change: "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain. That our far-scattered, yet united nations, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Other features of the program were the recitation of Edwin Markham's "Lincoln, the Man of the People," by Donald Robertson, and an address by Colonel C. E. Adams, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, representing the men of '61-'65, who answered Lincoln's call to save free government for the world when the life of this Nation was threatened.

The exercises were closed by the placing of a wreath on the statue of Abraham Lincoln by Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of Governor Lowden.

Centennial Sunday, October 6.

Sunday, October 6th, was particularly observed in Springfield, as it was throughout the State, as Centennial Sunday. All the churches of Springfield held special services in the morning.

A Field Mass on the grounds of Sacred Heart Academy, under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus and Daughters of Isabella, was attended by more than twenty thousand people. Very Reverend Timothy Hickey, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Springfield, and Vicar General of the Diocese of Alton, was the Celebrant. Reverend A. Smith, of Franklin, Illinois, delivered the sermon. He dwelled upon the important part the early Catholics had in the exploration, development and settlement of Illinois.

A chorus of one hundred and fifty voices under the direction of Reverend J. W. Cummings, of Ohio, Illinois, sang Farmers Mass in B Flat accompanied by an orchestra. The Mass was preceded by a parade of the Catholic Societies. A particular feature of this service was the production of both our National emblem and the Centennial banner as living flags. More than five hundred young ladies dressed in red, white and blue, standing on a raised amphitheatre, represented the stars and stripes in their proper relation. In the evening a banquet was given at the St. Nicholas Hotel by the Catholic Societies. Right Rev. Monsignor D. J. Riordan and Judge John P. McGoorty of Chicago, were the speakers. Rev. Frederic Siedenburg, S. J., was toastmaster. Lord Charnwood and Robert D. Douglas were present and spoke.

In the afternoon a reception was held at the Executive Mansion by Governor and Mrs. Lowden in honor of the former governors of the State and their descendants and of the Centennial guests.

At seven o'clock in the evening a patriotic union service was held at the State Arsenal, participated in by representatives of all the churches of the city, and attended by more than five thousand people. A brief address was given by Lord Charnwood and the sermon was delivered by Dr. Z. Barney Phillips, Rector of the St. Peter's Episcopal Church, St. Louis, Missouri. A feature of the program was music by the Colored Centennial Chorus of one hundred and fifty voices under the direction of Professor J. A. Munday of Chicago and congregational singing led by William Dodd Chenery.

The Two Statues.

The Lincoln statue looks down Capitol Avenue from the east entrance to the Statehouse. It stands on a large base approached by granite steps and as a background there is a huge granite slab on the back of which is carved Lincoln's Farewell Address to Springfield as he departed for Washington.

The Douglas statue stands on a smaller base at the left of the Lincoln statue and just in front of the space formerly occupied by the Menard group. This group has been moved to the southeast corner of the Capitol grounds and to the right of the Lincoln statue, thus balancing the arrangement. The Douglas statue is full of vigor and appeals to the public as well as to the art critics.

The two sculptors selected for these important works have records of achievements in art. Mr. O'Connor was born June 7, 1874. He was a pupil of his father and worked hard at his art from his boyhood up. Among the principal works he has executed may be mentioned the central porch of St. Bartholomew's church in New York, eleven marble statues in the Essex County Court House at Newark, N. J., a bas-relief for the library of J. P. Morgan in New York, the General Liscum monument in Arlington, N. J., the General Thomas monument at Tarrytown, N. Y., the bronze statue of General Lawton at Indianapolis, the marble statue of General Lew Wallace at the Capitol in Washington, the monument of Governor John A. Johnson at St. Paul, the original design in bronze of St. Bartholomew's doors, a marble portrait of Edward Tuck at the Luxembourg Museum. Mr. O'Connor was awarded the second medal of the Paris Salon in 1906. This is the highest award given a foreigner at the Salon and he is the second American sculptor to receive it. Recently a collection of his works was exhibited in a New York gallery and he received much praise for the excellence of all of the work exhibited.

Gilbert P. Riswold was born in Sioux Falls, S. D., January 23, 1881. He graduated from the Art Institute of Chicago and has a studio in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago. He competed for the prize of \$200,000 for the Mormon monument, Salt Lake City, which has not yet been awarded because of war conditions. He is a student of Lorado Taft and has made quite a reputation by his early work. At present he is at work on a statue of Captain Krevit, an Australian. His statue of Stephen A. Douglas is considered one of his best works.

The Celebration at New Salem.

ONE of the most interesting Centennial celebrations in the State was the pageant given at New Salem on September 6-7 under the direction of the Old Salem Lincoln League. In spite of the fact that rain and muddy roads made it necessary to postpone the pageant from September 2 and 3, when it was planned to give it, large crowds were present on both days of its presentation.

The Old Salem Lincoln League has gone to great expense in reconstructing some of the log cabins which constituted the town of New Salem in Lincoln's time, and in rebuilding the old Springfield road which ran through the village. The Lincoln and Berry store, the Rutledge Inn, and several cabins made as nearly historically perfect as possible gave a striking background for the pageant which was presented on a level piece of lawn near the site of the Lincoln and Berry store.

Among the cast were many descendants of the Clarys, Armstrongs, Greenes, Watkins, Spears and Pratts, names intimately associated with the early days of Lincoln. The part of "Lincoln" was played by Rev. S. B. Taylor of Greenview and he did extremely well.

The pageant was prepared and presented under the direction of Mrs. Florence Magill Wallace, who also had charge of the pageant at Starved Rock on July 4.

In Historic Southern Illinois.

IN the Southern part of the State, where Illinois history really began, a great deal of interest is being displayed in the Centennial celebration. In every county there has been some recognition of the Centennial and in some places very elaborate celebrations have been planned and carried out.

In the last Bulletin, an account was given of the celebration at Chester and Kaskaskia, participated in by the Illinois Centennial Commission. Three other counties whose history is closely related to the pioneer history of Illinois have organized celebrations since that time—Edwards, St. Clair and Madison Counties.

At Belleville, an elaborate St. Clair County celebration was held on September 11-12-13. The celebration was given in connection with the annual county fair and was in the form of a patriotic pageant, "The Building of the Ideals of Democracy", in which five hundred persons participated. The first scene of the pageant was laid in the days of the Illini and showed the passing of the Indians; the second scene showed the coming of the French and English; the third scene, the Revolutionary period; the fourth, the Civil War period; the fifth, the reconstruction period; the sixth, the period of peace and plenty; the seventh, the melting pot in which the ideals of the Old World come to enrich the American ideals; the eighth, the response of education to the ideals of Democracy; the ninth, the new ideal of World Democracy. The pageant was written by Miss Pearl M. Tiley.

At Albion on Wednesday, September 18, a joint celebration of the Centennial of the admission of Illinois into the Federal Union and the beginning of the English settlement of Edwards County and the founding of the city of Albion was held under the auspices of the Edwards County Centennial Celebration Committee on the Edwards County Fair Grounds. A patriotic program which lasted during the entire day was given and a marker on the site of the old Park House, one-half mile south of Albion, was unveiled with an address by Rev. George Flower Pentecost, A. B., of Philadelphia. At the morning program, addresses were delivered by Hon. Bruce Campbell of East St. Louis and Hon. Martin D. Foster of Olney. At the afternoon program, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt of Chicago, chairman of the Illinois Centennial Commission and president of the Illinois State Historical Society, presided. Rev. George Flower Pentecost of Philadelphia delivered an address in presenting the Edwards County Centennial banner. Mr. Wallace Rice, pageant writer for the Illinois Centennial Commission, read a poem. The celebration also was attended by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Centennial Commission. A very attractive booklet has been issued by the Edwards County organization giving a brief history of the county and of the beginnings of Illinois.

The Madison County celebration at Alton was held on September 25-26-27. Governor Lowden attended on September 27 and delivered the principal address of the day. Other features of the celebration were a parade by the school children of the county; the unveiling of the remainder of the Lovejoy press, which has been mounted and will be preserved as a memorial; the dedication of the Rufus Easton monument; and the formal opening of the Alton State Hospital. A pageant entitled "The History of Illinois and Madison County" was given on the evenings of September 25-26-27.

The O'Connor Lincoln

On the Capitol Grounds at Springfield, Illinois

By JAMES HART.

(Reprinted from the *Bloomington Bulletin*.)

Lincoln himself is truly present here,
Brought back in bronze, in full reality,
The man his neighbors often used to see,
When on these very streets he would appear
Walking along so thoughtful, year by year,
Pausing to chat at corners jovially
With townsfolk; and what rare simplicity,
And yet in all the land he had no peer.

His head is bent, in grave and saddened mien,
'Twas thus he looked the day he went away,
And spoke those words of farewell from his heart;
Leaving his home, and each familiar scene,
He prayed to God, who could both go and stay—
Now he returns in living, lasting Art.

The December Celebration.

THE Illinois Centennial Commission has decided to hold the celebration of the centennial of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union on December 3d, in Springfield. It had been planned originally to have the celebration at the University of Illinois but because of the intensive war work in which the university is engaged, it was thought best not to have the celebration there but to hold it in Springfield, instead.

The celebration will consist of a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Centennial Commission in cooperation with the Illinois State Historical Society. An address will be delivered by some man of national prominence, calling particular attention to the opportunities of the new century which the State will begin on that day.

The celebration of Centennial Year began December 3d, of last year with an observance held under the joint auspices of the Illinois Centennial Commission and the Historical Society at Springfield, and it was thought fitting to close it under the same arrangement.

Throughout the State it is the desire of the Centennial Commission that December 3d shall be observed as an occasion for looking into the future and a preparation for the new century. In a letter sent to local centennial organizations, this desire of the Commission is emphasized by Hugh S. Magill, Jr., director of the Centennial Celebration. He says:

Our Centennial Year is drawing to a close. Celebrations have been held all over the State, and as a result our people have come to have a better appreciation of the wonderful history of Illinois, and the vital relation of that history to the Nation and the world. Orators, statesmen and writers from many lands have paid generous tribute to Illinois and her illustrious sons. The people of our State have been stimulated by the story of the past to meet more generously and heroically the demands of the present world crisis.

December 3, 1918, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the formal admission of Illinois into the Union by Congress. That date will mark the beginning of Illinois' second century of statehood. It is very significant that our State is to begin its second century contemporaneously with the great renaissance that will follow this world war.

The Centennial Commission recommends that the theme for the observance of December 3d shall be a consideration of the opportunities and possibilities of the new century, and the proper solution of the great problems which confront us. This great war has

brought about many social and economic changes. We shall never be just what we were before the war. In compensation for the sacrifices that have been made we should be far better. Whether or not we advance will depend on how we meet our new duties and responsibilities.

Illinois, that has contributed so largely in the past to the welfare of our Nation and the freedom of the world, should take a position of leadership among the commonwealths, even as our country must assume leadership among the nations of the world. We must prepare for the broader life that will come after the war, when our boys come home with enlarged vision and intensified devotion to the principles of freedom and democracy for which they have fought.

December 3d, the beginning of the new century, should be particularly observed by the schools, churches and other organizations of the State, and in all these observances there should be the forward look.

Many Pageants Being Given.

THE efforts of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense in arousing interest in the Centennial in the communities throughout the State are meeting with great success. The Centennial Committee of the organization, headed by Mrs. Alice Manning Dickey, is endeavoring to secure the presentation of Mr. Rice's "Masque of Illinois" in every county and she reports remarkable response from most of the communities in the State. "The Masque" has been undertaken at Quincy, Arcola, Paris, Chrisman, Effingham, Benton, Streator, Morrison, Mattoon, Clinton, Kansas, Plano, Sparta, Danville and many other places. In some of these places it has already been successfully presented and in others it will be presented during the month.

Schools throughout the State, which were unable to give the Little Plays or The Masque before the adjournment last spring, are taking them up this fall and they will be presented very generally in every community.

The pageants written by Mr. Rice and by Miss Grace Owen also are being presented in some localities.

The Centennial Commission has every reason to feel gratified at the response from the entire State to the efforts for Centennial celebrations. Nearly a thousand observances of some form have been held up to this time and many more will be held before the end of the year.

CHICAGO CHILDREN PRESENT PLAYS.



The above is a scene from the "Underground Railroad," one of the Six Little Plays for school children, written by Wallace Rice. All of these plays were presented by the children of Pulaski Park in Chicago under the direction of Mr. Albert W. Noll, playground director. The children were taught their parts and the costumes were made by the cooperation of the recreation instructor, Miss Marie Hrdlicka and the pianist, Miss Mildred Larson. The plays were found very instructive and a great benefit in the playground work.

The Vandalia Celebration.

THE Centennial Celebration at Vandalia, the second capital of Illinois, on September 24-25-26 was one of the most interesting in the State.

The exercises on the 24th and 26th were under the direction of the Fayette County Centennial Committee and the program on the 25th was turned over to the Illinois Centennial Commission, which attended in a body.

At a mass meeting held in the old capitol grounds in the afternoon, Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman of the Commission, presided, and addresses were made by Governor Frank O. Lowden and Justice Orrin N. Carter. Governor Lowden spoke on the significance of the defeat of slavery under Edward Coles and showed how the decision of Illinois at that time had an influence on the present day crisis since it had much to do with the preservation of the Union. Justice Carter's address was an historical discussion of the early history of Vandalia and southern Illinois.

It had been intended to present Mr. Rice's "Masque" at an open-air amphitheater, prepared for the occasion, on the evening of the 25th, but inclement weather prevented. "The Masque" was presented on the following afternoon and evening and was greatly appreciated. Mrs. J. V. Waddell took the part of "Illinois" and the "Prologue" was spoken by Adjutant General Frank S. Dickson. The cast was selected from various parts of Fayette County.

Governor Lowden called attention to the important part Vandalia had in the preservation of the Union.

His address was in part as follows:

This war, which is raging all about the world, and which is the most momentous event of time, is related to this structure in the midst of your beautiful little city, because it was here in the early days of the State when our population was small, and when Illinois was only an obscure spot upon the map of the world, that the great battle in the Mississippi valley was fought over the question of slavery.

If that one battle, in which Governor Edward Coles was the leader on the one side, had gone against the freedom of man, it would surely have changed the destiny of Illinois, and in changing the destiny of Illinois, it would have changed the history of this country; because, if, as was sought at that time, slavery had been written into our State constitution, it is not at all likely, indeed, it is well nigh impossible that the great debate between those two illustrious sons of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, would have occurred. Without that debate Abraham Lincoln would never have been president of the United States; and this, the keystone State in fact of the Union, a slave state would have meant the loss of the Union when the crisis came.

Without the triumph of the northern arms in this great war between the states, we would have had a disunited country, and to-day, instead of the Stars and Stripes floating from the Great Lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we would have had two governments, jealous of each other; possibly we would have had more than two.

So to-day in the crisis of the world, instead of a united people and a united nation springing into the breach which the forces of autocracy and militarism had made, we would have been helpless, and by now the flag of the Prussian autocrat would have floated probably over all of Europe, and we of both the north and the south might well have become two colonies of that brutal power.

So, strange as it may seem, yet it is not too much to say that that old building is related to the greatest events in all the world's history at this hour. It is difficult for us to realize it, but without that victory of the second governor of Illinois, without the events which followed logically in its train, a different spectacle would be presented to-day. That triumph of which this building is the monument is related to every battle front in Europe.

Without the assistance we have given, the great victories on the western front would have been impossible. France and England, war worn, and war weary, after four years of the most terrific fighting that the world had ever seen, pitted against the greatest army and the greatest armament that the world had ever seen, were fighting with their backs to the wall, as they themselves declared. It was only when our khaki-clad boys from the United States swept up to the front and turned the tide of the battle of the Marne—as they did—it was only then that their indomitable spirit revived, and they turned the battle against the foe.

If the United States had been sundered by the Civil War, if we had become two nations, or three nations, or four nations instead of one, we would have been powerless to render that help. It required our united strength, and that united strength was made possible because of the successful fight we made.

The program at the mass meeting was as follows:

Music—Shelbyville Glee Club.

Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, Chairman of the Centennial Commission, Presiding.

Music—The Centennial Hymn.

Invocation—Father Frederic Siedenbueg, S. J.

Music—Shelbyville Glee Club.

Address—The Honorable Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois.

Community Songs.

Introduction of Hon. O. N. Carter by the Hon. William M. Farmer, Justice of the Supreme

Court of Illinois.

Address, Vandalia and the Centennial—The Honorable O. N. Carter, Justice of the Supreme

Court of Illinois.

Music—Shelbyville Glee Club.

Benediction.

Four o'clock—Community Chorus and Band.

Ten

The Centennial Spirit.

THE supreme purpose of those who have promoted the Centennial celebration in Illinois has been to bring about a better understanding and appreciation of the inspiring history of our State, a story made glorious by heroic service and sacrifice, and wonderful accomplishment. Such a story when properly comprehended must be an incentive to the loftiest spirit of patriotism. If we of this generation are at all worthy of those who made the first century of our State's history, we must bravely meet every obligation laid upon us to-day. Our pathway of duty is lighted by the reflected glory of the past.

We are gratified with the general interest throughout the State in the Centennial. Thousands of schools have given special attention to Illinois history. Hundreds of communities have held Centennial celebrations. The wonderful story of Illinois is better known and better appreciated, and throughout it all there has been a very marked spirit of loyalty and patriotic devotion.

State-wide Celebrations.

The month of August witnessed a large number of Centennial celebrations in the various counties of the State. There were a great many of a purely local character where the programs were confined largely to the communities in which they were held, but in a number of instances the celebrations attracted State-wide interest.

This was particularly true of the Piatt County celebration, where two markers were unveiled. One commemorates the location of the Bryant House at Bement, where Lincoln and Douglas met on the night of July 29, 1858, to discuss plans for their joint debates, and the other is on the road between Bement and Monticello where Lincoln and Douglas met and had a roadside conversation relative to the seven great debates. Under the auspices of the Piatt County Historical Society, these two sites have been permanently marked with inscriptions stating the historical significance in each instance. Nearly three thousand people participated in the exercises held near Monticello, where addresses were delivered by former Governor Yates, Hon. Henry G. Rathbone, Hon. Charles Adkins, and Congressman W. B. McKinley. At the conclusion of the exercises a group picture was taken of some forty-five persons who had seen Lincoln or Douglas. The Lincoln-Douglas marker was unveiled by Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, Secretary of the Centennial Commission, and the dedicatory address was delivered by Horace H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of the Illinois Centennial Celebration.

The Woodford County Centennial observance was held at Metamora and was a commemorative ceremonial combined with a Red Cross benefit. The proceeds of the day netted a thousand dollars for the Red Cross. The Woodford County committee made elaborate plans for their celebration, and carried them through successfully. The town was profusely decorated with the national emblems and the Centennial flag, and a fine patriotic and musical program featuring the Centennial history of the State was given in the afternoon.

Adams County held a series of Centennial celebrations in the country precincts during August, and had a two days' celebration at Quincy, September 13th and 14th. Judge Lyman McCarl was chairman of the program committee for Adams County, and under his direction arrangements were made for the presentation of "The Masque of Illinois" in the townships of Liberty, Carthage and Mendon, and in the city of Quincy. The direction of the pageant was under the supervision of Mrs. Maida Lee Fosgate. Five thousand people witnessed the presentation at Quincy, and large crowds were also in attendance at each of the other places, the proceeds in each case, after the expenses had been paid, going to the benefit of the Red Cross. A unique feature of the Quincy celebration was the parade representing the boys of Adams County who had entered the service of their country. Each marcher in the parade wore a blue star and

carried an American flag. At the celebration on the 13th, former Governor Deneen delivered the principal address. Another interesting feature of the Quincy celebration was the burning of the city bonds which had been paid off, and the Centennial celebration was used as an occasion to celebrate the freedom of the city from bonded indebtedness. The city of Camp Point also had a Centennial celebration, at which the Centennial address was delivered by Director Hugh S. Magill, Jr.

The Moultrie County celebration was held August the 28th. A program of patriotic and Centennial addresses was given in the afternoon, at which the speakers were former Congressman-at-Large Elzie Williams, Robert Wilson, of Salem, and Horace H. Bancroft, Assistant Director of the Centennial Celebration. Elaborate preparations had been made for the presentation of "The Masque of Illinois," by Wallace Rice, but this program was interrupted by a storm and it was necessary to postpone the presentation to a future date.

The Centennial Half Dollar.

The distribution of the Centennial half dollars, coined by the United States Mint under an Act of Congress, is being conducted by Hugh S. Magill, Jr., Director of the Centennial celebration. The coins are being distributed on a pro rata basis and under a plan fully described in a letter sent out by the Director in order that all money made by their sale shall go to the defraying of expenses of Centennial celebrations or be contributed to war relief.

The letter of Director Magill, explaining the plan, is as follows:

DEAR SIR:

As has been announced in the Centennial Bulletin, a bill was passed by Congress and signed by President Wilson authorizing the coinage of one hundred thousand Illinois Centennial half dollars. We have received word from the United States Mint at Philadelphia that these coins are now ready to be delivered.

It is our plan to distribute these half dollars to the different counties of the State through their County Centennial organizations. The distribution will be made in proportion to population, one coin to each sixty persons, as shown by the Federal Census of 1910. Where no County Centennial organization has been formed, they will be furnished to the county through the County Judge, who was originally appointed temporary chairman of his County Centennial Committee by the Centennial Commission.

These coins are legal tender for their face value, so there is no possibility of a loss in handling them. As explained below, all proceeds accruing from their sale go to the local County Centennial organization, to be used either for the promotion of a County Centennial Celebration, or for some form of approved War Relief. The conditions on which they will be distributed are as follows:

First. They will be furnished at their face value, 50c each, transportation charges to be paid by those receiving the coins. Remittance must be received before the coins will be shipped.

Second. The coins must be sold at not less than one dollar each, the profits to be used by your County Centennial organization, either to promote a Centennial celebration or to be devoted to some approved war relief.

Third. A complete report must be made of the coins sold, the profits accruing, and how the profits were used.

Fourth. Particular care must be taken that the coins do not fall into the hands of profiteers, but that they shall be distributed among the people as widely as possible.

Your county is entitled to.....coins. Remit \$.....

The issue of these coins is limited by law to one hundred thousand, and it will be impossible to obtain any additional coins after this issue has been exhausted. Any surplus coins left on your hands will be redeemed by the Commission at par.

If you will send me remittance, the coins will be shipped as soon as possible, transportation collect.

Very truly yours,

HUGH S. MAGILL, JR., Director.

The pro rata allotment to each county based upon the 1910 census is as follows:

Adams, 1076; Alexander, 379; Bond, 284; Boone, 258; Brown, 173; Bureau, 732; Calhoun, 143; Carroll, 300; Cass, 289; Champaign, 863; Christian, 576; Clark, 391; Clay, 311; Clinton, 380; Coles, 575; Cook, 40,087; Crawford, 438; Cumberland, 238; DeKalb, 557; DeWitt, 315; Douglas, 326; DuPage, 557; Edgar, 455; Edwards, 167; Effingham, 334; Fayette, 467; Ford, 284; Franklin, 432; Fulton, 825; Gallatin, 243; Greene, 372; Grundy, 402; Hamilton, 303; Hancock, 510; Hardin, 116; Henderson, 162; Henry, 695; Iroquois, 592; Jackson, 585; Jasper, 302; Jefferson, 485; Jersey, 232; Jo Daviess, 377; Johnson, 238; Kane, 1531; Kankakee, 679; Kendall, 179; Knox, 769; Lake, 917; LaSalle, 1502; Lawrence, 377; Lee, 462; Livingston, 674; Logan, 503; Macon, 903; Macoupin, 844; Madison, 1497; Marion, 584; Marshall, 261; Mason, 289; Massac, 236; McDonough, 448; McHenry, 541; McLean, 1,133; Menard, 213; Mercer, 328; Monroe, 225; Montgomery, 588; Morgan, 573; Moultrie, 243; Ogle, 464; Peoria, 1670; Perry, 368; Piatt, 272; Pike, 477; Pope, 186; Pulaski, 260; Putnam, 126; Randolph, 485; Richland, 266; Rock Island, 1,173; Saline, 503; Sangamon, 1,517; Schuyler, 247; Scott, 167; Shelby, 528; Stark, 168; St. Clair, 1997; Stephenson, 613; Tazewell, 567; Union, 364; Vermilion, 1299; Wabash, 248; Warren, 388; Washington, 312; Wayne, 428; White, 384; Whiteside, 575; Will, 1,406; Williamson, 751; Winnebago, 1,052; Woodford, 341.

The August 26 Celebration.

THE CELEBRATION of the adoption of the first constitution of Illinois, held at Springfield on August 26, was a memorable occasion. Thousands of people from all sections of the State came to Springfield to participate in the celebration and the only drawback to the complete enjoyment of the day was the fact that it was possible for only a portion of the enormous crowd of visitors to get within hearing distance of the speakers at the afternoon meeting or to get inside the Coliseum at the Fair Grounds, in the evening to see the presentation of "The Masque of Illinois."

However, more than twelve thousand people crowded into the amphitheater at the afternoon meeting and at least eight thousand were accommodated in the Coliseum in the evening.

Former President Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the afternoon meeting and he delivered a rousing patriotic address. He was introduced briefly by Governor Frank O. Lowden, who called attention to the significance of the occasion. Bishop Samuel Fallows delivered the invocation. Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, chairman of the Illinois Centennial Commission, called the meeting to order and spoke briefly in introducing Governor Lowden, who presided. The music was furnished by Liberati's Band.



Part of the Rivers Group in the "Masque" at Springfield on August 26.

The presentation of Mr. Rice's "Masque" in the evening was most elaborate and the immense audience was greatly pleased with the production. Colonel Roosevelt praised the cast, Frederick Bruegger, the pageant master, Edward C. Moore, composer, and Mr. Rice, the author, very highly and declared the "Masque" one of the most interesting entertainments of the kind he had ever seen.

Miss Florence Lowden, daughter of Governor Frank O. Lowden, acted the part of "Illinois" and a cast composed of prominent Springfield and Central Illinois people had the leading parts.

Groups were furnished by organizations and altogether more than nine hundred persons participated. A huge stage, ninety feet across, was erected

at one end of the Coliseum and seats were arranged for eight thousand persons in the audience. The stage was covered with green boughs and carpeted in green burlap, giving it the appearance of a woodland scene.

A great deal of praise has been given Mr. Bruegger, pageant master, for the efficient manner in which he trained the great cast for this presentation, and for the repetition of "The Masque" in October.

In introducing Governor Lowden as the chairman of the day, Dr. Schmidt said:

One hundred years ago in vanished Kaskaskia a score of chosen representatives of the people were collected to enact a declaration of principles under whose bounds and injunctions this country of Illinois was to organize and live.

Hardly fixed by the Articles of the old Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and by the laws of the Union of the States, wide limits notwithstanding were given to these pioneer constitution makers to mold the course of statehood. It was theirs to choose between a rigid form of a non-progressive government and one reflecting the then advancing modern political ideals. To-day is the centenary of the happy completion of their labors by their adoption of the first Constitution of Illinois. We are here in grateful acknowledgment of their work well done.

Through that Constitution, for the execution of the laws a first governor—an able man—was elected. Through one hundred years Illinois has been served faithfully by his successors, but by none with more patriotism, with more devotion, with more efficiency than the present incumbent, the well-beloved leader of all true Illinoisans, who will address you and be the chairman of the meeting. I have the honor of introducing Governor Lowden as chairman. (Applause.)

In introducing Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Lowden spoke briefly as follows:

A hundred years ago at almost this very hour, the people of the little village of Kaskaskia, the then capital of the State, celebrated the adoption of our first Constitution.

The great question that involved the discussion, which preceded the adoption of that Constitution was slavery. Slavery was finally prohibited. The rights of all men therefore were the chief subjects in controversy even at that early date. In the hundred years of our glorious history that since have come, the high peaks have always been those points about which a discussion over the rights of man has taken place.

To-day as we celebrate our hundredth anniversary, the whole world is aflame over the same question of human rights as against the claim of privilege. Whether or not our next century shall be as replete with achievement and progress as the past, depends upon whether or not we shall win this mighty war. (Applause.)

To-day it is fitting—it is more fitting than anything else I could name—that the greatest of all American partisans of the rights of common man, the average man, should be here to bring his message at the close of our first hundred years and at the opening of the second.

It is my great privilege and my honor to introduce to you a private citizen who has held the most exalted position in all the world and yet who, as a private citizen, reigns in the hearts of the American people as he never reigned before. (Great Applause.)

Colonel Roosevelt came forward amid a great ovation. He said in part:

I am honored by the chance to speak to you to-day. And, friends, on this occasion of the Centennial of Illinois' admission to statehood, it is a matter of good augury that we speak under a Governor whom we all know has deserved what Dr. Schmidt has said of him. The American people will have had a mighty triumphant next century, if, on the occasion of the bi-centenary of Illinois we have such public servants as you, Governor, to preside over our destinies.

Now, friends, I come here to-day to speak primarily of the things that are closest to the souls of all of us. For this is a great crisis at which time the men and women of the Nation think not of little things, but of the great fundamental matters that most intimately concern all of us. We are passing through the third of our great national crises. In this case it is a part of a world crisis, the like of which has never been seen before.

The two great needs of the moment are to insist upon thoroughgoing and absolute Americanism throughout this land, and to speed up the war; and secondarily to those needs come the needs of beginning even now to make ready, to prepare for the tasks that are to come after the war, the task of preparing so that never again shall war find us helpless, and the task of preparing for the social and industrial problems which this earth-shaking conflict of giants will leave in its ruinous wake.

To insist upon thoroughgoing 100 per cent Americanism among all our people is merely another way of saying that we insist upon being a Nation proud of our national past and confident of our future as the greatest of the nations of mankind; for if we permit our people to be split into a score of different nationalities, each speaking a different language and each paying its real soul homage to some national ideal over seas, we shall not be a nation at all but merely a polyglot boardinghouse; and nobody feels much loyalty to a polyglot boardinghouse or is proud to belong to it. Moreover there is no such thing as a divided loyalty. Any kind of alloy in the loyalty makes the loyalty completely valueless. At this time the man of German origin who says he is loyal to "Germanism," to "deutschum," although not to "Germany," to "Deutschland" is disloyal to America. Germanism is incompatible with Americanism. The slightest loyalty to Germany is disloyalty to the United States. We can tolerate no half-way attitude, no fifty-fifty loyalty. The man must be an American and nothing else or he is not an American at all.

If a man is loyal to any other flag, whether a foreign flag or the red flag of anarchy or the black flag of Germanized socialism he is disloyal to the American flag; and we must have but one language, the language of the Declaration of Independence and of Washington's farewell address, and of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech; the English language.

We are not internationalists. We are American nationalists. We intend to do justice to all other nations. But in the last four years the professed internationalists like the professed pacifists have played the game of the brutal German autocracy, the game of the militaristic and capitalistic tyranny which now absolutely rules the Germany of the Hohenzollerns. Professional internationalism stands toward patriotism exactly as free love stands towards a clean and honorable and duty performing family life. And American pacifism

has been the tool and ally of German militarism, and has represented, and always will represent, deep disloyalty to our beloved country.

Having said this, with all the emphasis at my command, I wish with no less emphasis to say that the equally important other side of Americanism is the imperative duty of treating all men who show that they are in very truth Americans as on an entire equality of right and privilege, with no more regard to their birthplace, or the birthplace of their parents than to their creed. In this crisis, when once our people grew fully awake, the Americans of German blood have in the immense majority of cases shown themselves as absolutely and aggressively and singleminded Americans as the citizens of any other stock or as the citizens who like most of us are of mixed stock. The German government and the German newspapers have reluctantly recognized this and they are more bitter against the Americans of German blood than against any other Americans. The German papers have contained bitter denunciations of them; and recently in the captured report of a German Inspector General which spoke of the American prisoners, the general especially dwelt on the fact that the soldiers of foreign parentage felt and behaved precisely like the soldiers of native parentage, and that this applied especially to the soldiers of German



Some of the Principals in the Springfield "Masque."

Reading from left to right—Miss Mae Colgan as England, Miss Florence Lowden as Illinois, Mrs. John Black as Belgium, Miss Christine Brown as Columbia, Mrs. Will Patton as France.

parentage. Among the feats of especial gallantry chronicled of our men at the front a full proportion are to be credited to men whose names show that they are in whole or in part of German blood. We Americans all stand shoulder to shoulder in war and in peace; and woe to the man who would try to divide us. No man can serve two masters. No man can serve both the United States and Germany. If he is loyal to one side he must be hostile to the other. If he is a loyal American he must be against Germany and all her works.

For the moment the pacifists and internationalists and pro-Germans dare not be noisy. But let our people beware of them as soon as the peace negotiations begin and from that time onward. They have worked together in the past and they will work together in the future, the pro-Germans furnishing the most powerful and most sinister element of the combination while the pacifists and the internationalists prance in the foreground and furnish the rhetoric. Let our people remember that for the two and a half years before we entered the war the pacifists clamorously insisted that if we kept unprepared we would avoid war. Well, we tried the experiment. We kept completely unprepared. Even after we broke off diplomatic relations with Germany we refused to make the slightest preparation. And nevertheless we went to war. Pacifism and unpreparedness never keep a nation out of war. They invite war; and they ensure that war shall be costly and long drawn out and bloody if it comes. If when the great war broke out four years ago, or even if when the Lusitania was sunk three years and a quarter ago, we had begun with all our energy to prepare, we would very possibly never have had to go to war at all, and if forced to go to war we would have conquered peace ninety days after our entry into the conflict.

This terrible war, with all its dreadful and lamentable accompaniments, may nevertheless do a lasting good to this Nation; for it may scourge us out of the wallow of materialism, made only worse by a mawkish or vicious sham sentimentality into which we were tending to sink. The finest, the bravest, the best of our young men have sprung eagerly forward to face death for the sake of a high ideal; and thereby they have brought home to us the great truth that life consists of more than easy-going pleasure, and more than hard, conscienceless, brutal striving after purely material success; that while we must rightly care for the body and the things of the body yet that such care leads nowhere unless we also have thought for our own souls and for the souls of our brothers. When these gallant

souls, on the golden crest of life, gladly face death for the sake of an ideal, shall not we who stay behind, who have not been found worthy of the Grand Adventure, shall not we in our turn try to shape our lives so as to make in this country the ideal which in our hearts we acknowledge, and the actual work-a-day business of our world, come a little nearer together, correspond in practice a little more closely? Let us resolve to make this country a better place to live in for these men, and for the women who sent these men to battle, and for the children who are to come after them.

When peace comes, and even before peace comes, let us weigh and ponder the mighty spiritual forces called into being by this war and turn them to the social and industrial betterment of this Nation. Abraham Lincoln with his usual homely common sense and unerring instinct for the truth bade our people remember that the dollar has its place, an essential place, but that the man stood above the dollar. Of late years we have worshipped the dollar overmuch, and have been snugly content with sleek service to Mammon, heedless of the ominous fact that overdevotion to dollars is almost equally damaging to those who have too many and to those who have too few; for when success is treated as tested not by the achievement of a self-respecting, hardworking, happy family life, and the performance of duty to oneself and to others with pleasure as a proper accompaniment of the duty, but merely by the mass of dollars amassed, the result is that the successful greedy ones develop a mean arrogance, and the unsuccessful greedy ones mean envy; and envy and arrogance are equally unlovely sides of the same evil shield.

The Chicago Celebration.

CHICAGO held its Centennial celebration during the week beginning October the 8th, and ending October 13th. Patriotic mass meetings were held in the Auditorium on the evenings of October the 8th and 12th, and a beautiful historical pageant was given on the evenings of October 9, 10, 11 and on the afternoon of October 12th. On Sunday, October 13th, the Illinois Centennial Monument was dedicated in Logan Square.

The celebration was held under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Committee of Chicago, and the State Council of Defense, with the cooperation of the Illinois Centennial Commission.

The pageant was written by Arthur Hercz, with special music by G. Paoli, Daniel Protheroe and Walter G. Goodell. It was produced under the direction of Mr. Hercz, pageant master, and Mrs. Lillian Fitch and Bertha L. Iles, assistants. One scene was produced by the Drama League under the direction of Mrs. A. Starr Best. The musical directors of the pageant were Daniel Protheroe and William Weil. The dances were arranged and directed by Marie Yung. August M. Eigen was stage director, with Thomas Phillips as assistant.

All the seats in the Auditorium were free, but the boxes were sold for fifty dollars each. The house was packed at each presentation of the pageant.

The pageant was very highly praised both for its artistic quality and its historical accuracy. The various scenes were very beautifully staged and the music and lines were most pleasing.

The pageant opened with the Indian period and then followed the history of the territory and State, on down to the present showing the arrival of Marquette and Joliet, the settlement of Kaskaskia, the Fort Dearborn Massacre, the admission of the State into the Union, the reception of Lafayette, the development of the State prior to the Civil War, the Civil War, the Chicago fire, the World's Fair, and finally the call to arms in the present war. A striking feature was the roll call of nations made up of various nationalities, each dressed in a costume of the nation represented, and showing the national flag.

The Illinois Centennial Monument was dedicated in Logan Square at three o'clock, Sunday afternoon, with appropriate exercises. W. Tudor ApMadoc presided. The dedication was under the auspices of the Illinois Centennial Committee of Chicago. Reverend John Timothy Stone, D. D., delivered the invocation, and Governor Frank O. Lowden delivered the address. The presentation of the monument was by Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute of Chicago, and the acceptance by Jens C. Hansen, member of the West Chicago Park Commission.

The monument was erected with money provided by the Benjamin Franklin Ferguson Fund, a bequest providing an income which is to be expended by the trustees of the Art Institute of Chicago, in the erection and maintenance of enduring statuary and monuments in Chicago in commemoration of worthy men or women, or important events of American history.

In his address in dedication of the monument, Governor Lowden spoke in part as follows:

I do not recall that I have ever seen in Chicago a more impressive scene than this we behold to-day. Coming as it does at the end of our first great century of progress and civilization, staged at the meeting of these four great highways of Chicago, the centennial



ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL MONUMENT.
Unveiled in Chicago on October 13, 1918.

memorial piercing as it does the blue above, this celebration makes a picture such as I do not recall to have ever seen the like of before in this great city of yours by the inland sea.

I want to pay my tribute to the genius which has wrought this triumph of art. They who help us build these monuments to our mighty past help to inspire us to a greater future.

Coming as this event does in the midst of this great war that is raging all around the earth, let us see if we can gather some lessons from our past which will help us in our perilous present. No one in Illinois can in this centennial year recount the glories of our past without recalling the central figure of the last century, her own beloved Lincoln.

To-day I want to remind you that Lincoln too had his great temptations to enter upon a premature peace; but Lincoln declared that war had been forced upon us, that we were compelled to take up arms for a certain object, and when that object was attained we would grant peace and not before.

So to-day in the presence of this great concourse of people, I am sure that I am right when I say that the President of to-day, when he answers this last peace note from Berlin will insist that we too entered upon this war for an object, and that until that object is attained there can be no peace.

That object, my friends, what was it? Declared in clear and indisputable terms by the President himself, it was to destroy the kind of government which had wrecked the peace of the world. Until that government which has inflicted untold miseries and sufferings upon humanity throughout the earth is crushed, and in its stead there comes a government of the people and all the people, the peace of the future is not secure, and the object of this war will not have been accomplished.

This effort which emanates from Berlin is being made not so much because she desires peace as that she desires a few months respite from our attacks on her western front, until she can gather up her shattered forces again and await us in her stronger fortifications upon her own frontier.

So, if we, misled for the moment, were to grant an armistice at this time, it would add to the sufferings of your boys who are at the front and would prolong this war.

Now, let us, in Chicago and Illinois, and the United States, imitate our sons upon the battle fronts and when peace is urged, answer that plea by a renewed assault all along the line. They have the true idea of the only path that will lead to peace, and if we at home are worthy of those boys, we will meet every duty that comes to us, and the first and most immediate duty is to over-subscribe the Fourth Liberty Loan.

I want to remind you that a few months ago we all asked nothing more of our soldiers on the battle front than that they should stay the enemy during the remainder of this year, hold them where they were and with another year we might hope for victory. That is all we demanded of these boys ninety days ago, but they not only have stayed the enemy where he was, but have driven him back from day to day until, as I speak, all of the gains of our enemy for those four months have been blotted out and more besides.

The American soldiers in the battle line have not only met their undertaking, but they have more than met it—they have over-subscribed and over-paid their undertaking in this war.

An elaborate celebration by the public schools was planned for October 19th, but it had to be postponed because of the Influenza epidemic.

Chicago has taken a deep interest in the Centennial celebration, and besides these observances, a number of local celebrations have been held during the year in various sections of the city and by various organizations.

Centennial History on Press.

THE publication of the five forthcoming volumes of the Illinois Centennial history, being prepared under the editorship of Professor Clarence Walworth Alvord of the University of Illinois, has been delayed because of war conditions. The works are practically complete now, and would have been off the press by this time, but the publishing house has found it necessary to delay work on the books because of necessary war publications and also because of the crippled condition of the plant, due to the enlistment of printers and other technical workers in the national service.

"Illinois in 1818" by Solon Justus Buck is the only one of the six-volume set so far issued. The other volumes, all of which, it is hoped, will be available to the public before the end of Centennial Year or early next year, are as follows:

Volume 1—"District and Territory, 1673-1818" by Clarence Walworth Alvord.

Volume 2—"The Frontier State, 1818-1848" by Theodore C. Pease.

Volume 3—"The Era of Transition, 1848-1870" by Arthur C. Cole.

Volume 4—"The Industrial State, 1870-1893" by Ernest L. Bogart and Chas. M. Thompson.

Volume 5—"The Modern Commonwealth, 1893-1918" by Ernest L. Bogart and John M. Mathews.

The history being prepared is one of the practical and lasting achievements of the Centennial Celebration organized by the Centennial Commission. Heretofore, there has been no complete and authentic history of Illinois, such histories as have been written treating the subject briefly or dealing with only one phase of the State's history.

The Centennial Commission, upon its organization, decided at once that an authentic and very complete history of the State would be one of the most helpful gifts of Centennial Year and the preparation of such a history was left in charge of a publications committee with Professor Evarts B. Greene of the University of Illinois as chairman. This committee appointed Professor Alvord as editor with an efficient corps of assistant editors.

The research work conducted under the direction of Professor Alvord has been very exhaustive and has entailed an enormous amount of effort. The publications will be found an inexhaustible mine for students of Illinois and Middle Western history.

Centennial Arouses National Interest.

THE entire country is interested in the celebration of the Centennial of Illinois. Newspapers all over the Nation are calling attention to the fact that Illinois is celebrating its Centennial and are uniting in praise of the achievements of this great State in one hundred years.

The following are three of the striking editorials on this subject:

ILLINOIS IS CELEBRATING.

Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

This is a big year over in Illinois. The neighbors are celebrating the hundredth anniversary of their State. Some people believe or affect to believe that it is foolish to rejoice over the fact that we are a year older, that we have approached that much nearer to the grave. But the Illinoisans are not prone to look upon the situation from that angle. What a marvelous time it would have been over there if it were not for the war.

Of course, the war is not permitted to kill off the celebration. There will be something out of the ordinary at Springfield, something to be remembered and to be perpetuated in history, and every county is to have its own grand celebration. In addition all manner of educational institutions are celebrating the great event in an appropriate manner. It is a time for looking back and then looking at the present and trying to get a peep into the future. The only way of guessing at the future is by measuring the past. If Illinois makes as marvelous progress in the second century of her life as a State as was made in the first, it will indeed be beyond the ability of the prophet to presage and depict what the State will be like in 2018. And yet, there is no good reason for assuming that progress should not be just as swift, just as great in the new century as it has been in the old.

Illinois is going to start the new century right, by setting a monument to the old, that will be the source of pride to her own people and a cause for envy in some of the other states of the Middle West. She is planning a system of real roads, of 365-days-in-the-year roads, which will traverse and connect all of the 105 counties of the State. She is going to build this truly marvelous system of roads without asking the more or less patient tax payer for a dollar. And hence it is to be assumed that at the November election the plan will have the unanimous endorsement of the people of the State.

There will truly be the beginning of a new era in Illinois, and people will date events of greater or less importance as happening before or after they got real roads.

Long before 2018, Illinois will be pitying the pioneers of 1918, who had to get along as well as they could, practically without roads. And they will be wondering how the people became rich and powerful despite that handicap.

ILLINOIS CENTENNIAL OBSERVANCES.

Jamestown (N. Y.) Post.

Illinois is this year observing the centennial anniversary of her admission into the Union. The celebration began on April 18th, with the commemoration of the adoption of the enabling act by Congress in 1818. The anniversary of the adoption of the first constitution falls on Monday, August 26th, when a great mass meeting will be held at the State Fair Grounds at Springfield. Governor Lowden will preside and Theodore Roosevelt will be the principal speaker. It will be the last day of the State Fair and in the evening a pageant called "The Masque of Illinois" will be presented. Governors of all the states have been invited to attend by the Illinois Centennial Commission.

During the first week of October, there will be a series of exercises at Springfield. President Wilson may attend and make the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the new statue of Abraham Lincoln made by Andrew O'Connor of Worcester at a cost of \$50,000. Springfield was Lincoln's home and it is fitting that his well remembered face and figure shall be reproduced upon the grounds of the Capitol of his State. At the same time a statue of Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's successful rival for the Senatorship in the great debate of 1858, and the candidate for the Presidency whom he defeated in 1860, will also be dedicated. The cornerstone of a new Centennial Memorial Building, to cost \$1,500,000, will be laid during the week, to be used for the educational departments of the government, including the libraries and the museums. On December 3d, the University of Illinois will celebrate the formal admission of the State by special exercises at Champaign.

Illinois is the third largest State in the Union in population, having passed Ohio some years ago, which it exceeded in 1910 by nearly a million. Only New York and Pennsylvania have a greater population. Chicago, the Western metropolis, is the second city in the Union and one of the five largest cities of the world, probably exceeded only by London, New York and Paris, if indeed the French capital can now claim to be more populous. Illinois was the twenty-first State in the Union and there were then ten other free states and ten slave states, which gave Illinois a predominant position in Congress. Its centennial flag has 21

stars so arranged that ten are above and ten below the one large star that stands for Illinois.

Besides the rival statesmen, Lincoln and Douglas, Illinois gave to the Nation the tanner of Galena, Ulysses S. Grant, who was to lead the armies of the Nation to victory. General John A. Logan and Robert G. Ingersoll belonged to the same period. The history of Illinois is filled with the names of distinguished men, some of them among the pioneers who laid the foundations of the State so well. There is no more thoroughly American commonwealth than Illinois, notwithstanding the large foreign-born population of Chicago and neighboring cities.

Youngstown, (Ohio) Vindicator.

The State of Illinois is a hundred years old, an event in the life of the State that has been observed in keeping with the times which have caused a redirection of effort and money. A hundred years seems a long time, but then think of what has been done in Illinois in that period. The prairies are to-day dotted with prosperous cities and towns and there is a great population busy with the affairs of life and doing its share in this great war which has brought such change in the lives of all people. The development of Illinois in the century is but the repetition of the work of other states of this great Union, great because of the greatness of its commonwealths and the industry and enterprise of their people, possessing the wills to go ahead fearless of the dangers and obstacles in the way of pioneer work. Illinois and every state testify to the endurance and perseverance of the early settlers and the purpose of those who later came upon the scene to build greater.

ILLINOIS HISTORY OUTLINES.

There is still a supply of the outlines for the study of Illinois History prepared by Mrs. Howard T. Willson, chairman of the Centennial Committee of the Illinois Federation of Woman's Clubs. These may be obtained by clubs from Mrs. A. R. Dow of Geneva. The outline has been very highly praised and is a great help in preparing an historical course.

MY FRIENDS: NO ONE NOT IN MY SITUATION
CAN APPRECIATE MY FEELING OF SADNESS AT
THIS PARTING TO THIS PLACE AND THE KIND-
NESS OF THESE PEOPLE I OWE EVERYTHING.
HERE I HAVE LIVED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
AND HAVE PASSED FROM A YOUNG TO AN OLD MAN.
HERE MY CHILDREN HAVE BEEN BORN AND ONE
IS BURIED. I NOW LEAVE NOT KNOWING WHEN
OR WHETHER EVER I MAY RETURN WITH A TASK
BEFORE ME GREATER THAN THAT WHICH RESTED
UPON WASHINGTON. WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF
THAT DIVINE BEING WHO EVER ATTENDED HIM,
I CANNOT SUCCEED. WITH THAT ASSISTANCE I
CANNOT FAIL. TRUSTING IN HIM WHO CAN GO
WITH ME AND REMAIN WITH YOU AND BE
EVERYWHERE FOR GOOD. LET US CONFIDENTLY
HOPE THAT ALL WILL YET BE WELL TO HIS CARE
COMMENDING YOU AS I HOPE IN YOUR PRAYERS
YOU WILL COMMEND ME. I BID YOU AN
AFFECTIONATE FAREWELL.

Photograph of Inscription on Back of Lincoln Statue Pedestal in State Capitol Grounds.

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